



*With the Compliments
of the Medical Officer
of Health.*

BOROUGH



OF LEIGH



ANNUAL REPORT

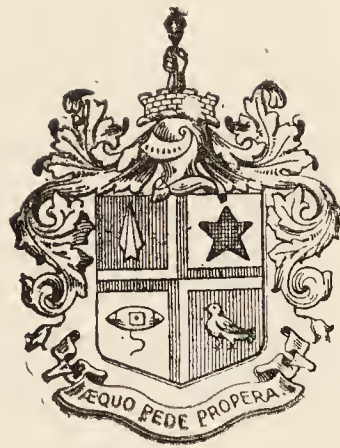
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year 1940

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Collins & Darwell, Printers, Leigh



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BOROUGH OF LEIGH, 1940.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor T. R. GREENOUGH, M A., (Camb.), F.I.C., J.P.

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor W. SEDDON

His Worship The Mayor (Councillor H. Gough, J.P.)	
Ald. W. Collier, J.P.	Coun. C. H. Bratt
„ N. Fairhurst, J.P.	„ T. Haseldine
„ W. Grundy, J.P.	„ J. Horrocks, J.P.
„ W. Higenbottam, J.P.	„ T. Hourigan
„ W. Hindley, J.P.	„ W. Kearney, J.P.
„ J. L. Prescott, J.P.	„ T. Lowe, J.P.
Coun. F. Bamford	„ R. Starkie, J.P.
„ W. Blackshaw	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE :

Chairman :

Councillor W. KEARNEY, J.P.

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor T. LOWE, J.P.

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor H. Gough, J.P.)	
Alderman N. Fairhurst, J.P.	Councillor J. Parr
„ J. L. Prescott, J.P.	„ R. Starkie, J.P.
Councillor F. Bamford	„ W. Woolstencroft
„ T. Battersby	„
„ T. R. Greenough, J.P.	

Co-opted Members :

The Mayoress (Mrs. Gough)	
Dr. J. H. Young	Mrs. Lowe
Mrs. Fairclough	Mr. H. Warburton
Mrs. Greenough	

BOROUGH OF LEIGH.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

H. J. PETERS, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer :

H. I. SETTLE, M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H. (Resigned 24/8/40)

M. S. MILLER, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Appointed 1/12/40)

Senior Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, Rat Officer :

*†A. N. NICKLIN (Resigned 31/1/40)

†H. CLUSKY (Appointed 23/1/40)

District Sanitary Inspectors :

†*T. Hailwood, †*J. Mather, †*G. Keaveny (Appointed 15/2/40)

†Cert S.I.B., *Qualified Meat and Other Foods Inspector.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

*†‡E. A. Atherton (Resigned 31/3/40), †‡A. B. Belyea

*†L. M. Goulden, *†‡D. M. Hexter, (Resigned 30/9/40), †M. Smith,

*†‡M. Tonge (Appointed 24/4/40)

Maternity Home Staff :

*†S. J. Storey (Matron), *†M. Barker (Sister) (Resigned 9/8/41) *†T. C. Hall, (appointed Sister 9/8/40) *†W. Parr, (Resigned 27/12/40) *†E. Johnson, L. Hayden (Appointed 5/1/40), A. L. Jones (Appointed 10/2/40) A. Bradley (Appointed 25/3/40) (Staff Nurses)

Municipal Midwives :

†A. Gibbon, †E. Makin, *†A. McConnell (Resigned 30/5/40) *†C. J. Williams (Resigned 30/4/41) *†B. J. Heathcote (Appointed 16/5/41)

*†C. Cooper (Appointed 12/8/41)

*State Registered Nurse † Central Midwives' Board Certificate

‡ Health Visitors' Certificate

Consultants (Part-time) :

K. V. Bailey, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.O.G.....Obstetrician

G. E. Hayward, M.B., M.R.C.S.....Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon

J. Holt, M.R.C.V.S.....Veterinary Surgeon

*Mrs. Dickinson.....Puerperal Nurse

Clerical Staff :

S. Cunningham (Senior).

Gladys M. Davies.

Hilda M. Dixon.

Helen Mulrooney.

The clerical staff is engaged jointly in Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Work.

Public Health and School Medical Department,
 Town Hall,
 Leigh,
 Lancashire.
 November, 1941.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health
 and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.*

Messrs. Chairmen, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report as Medical Officer of Health. The report has reference to the year 1940.

There has been an increased mortality from bronchitis, tuberculosis and heart disease during the year.

Sixteen fatal cases of diphtheria occurred. These could have been prevented by immunization. Attention is drawn to delay in obtaining medical attention as a factor in diphtheria mortality.

The energies of the department were in large measure directed towards the organisation of the Air Raid Precautions Casualty Service.

Before concluding I wish to pay tribute to the help I have received from the Chairmen and individual members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees and also to the loyal co-operation of the members of my staff.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. PETERS.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Borough covers an area of 6,359 acres.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population at mid-year 1940 was :—

Population.....	45,240
„ (Census) 1931.....	45,317
No. of inhabited houses, end of 1940, according to rate books.....	14,068
Rateable value.....	£242,613
Sum represented by Penny Rate....	£945

Social Conditions.

The inhabitants are largely of the working class, coal mining employing the largest number of any single occupation. This is closely followed by textile workers.

The percentage of insured persons unemployed in December, 1940, was 2.1 compared with 9.3 in December, 1939.

Comments on Vital Statistics for the year 1940.

The maternal mortality rate during the current year is 2.69 and this shows a reduction on the previous year's figure of 2.82. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole for 1940 is 2.16 ; the figure for the previous year was 2.82. This reduction in the national maternal mortality rate to a new low level has been in part attributed to the setting up of wartime maternity hostels in the reception areas. The reduction in our own rate is contemporaneous with a large increase in the number of cases dealt with by the municipal midwives.

The infant mortality rate is 69. During the previous year it was 71. The national figure for the current year is 55 which compares with a figure of 50 for the previous year.

There has been a slight increase in the incidence of diphtheria during the year. The number of cases notified was 178 and of these 16 proved fatal. During the previous year there were 163 cases of which 10 proved fatal.

An investigation in regard to the mortality from diphtheria during August, September and October of 1940 revealed that ninety per cent of the cases admitted to hospital during September did not obtain medical advice till the third day of the disease or later; the similar figure for August is forty-seven per cent and for October sixty-two per cent.

Four deaths occurred during the period under review and these all took place in September. Of the four fatal cases, three did not obtain medical advice until the fourth day of the disease and the remaining one did not do so till the third day. Delay in obtaining medical advice considerably diminishes the patient's chance of recovery and may also assist in spreading the disease. While it is recognised that diphtheria may be a latent disease in its initial phase it cannot be too strongly emphasised that medical advice should be sought immediately when a child develops a sore throat.

The 16 deaths from diphtheria could all have been prevented by immunisation. Only thirty-five persons were immunised during the year. Parents are earnestly requested, in the interest of their children, to make full use of the facilities for immunisation which is carried out free of cost to themselves.

The number of cases of measles and whooping cough notified during the year was 1330 and 92 respectively. There were 10 deaths from measles and one from whooping cough.

The adjusted death rate for the Borough is 16.65. The figure for 1939 was 15.47. The adjusted death rate for the borough is comparable with the crude death rate for the country as a whole, which is 14.3 and compares with a rate of 12.1 for the previous year. Thus the crude death rate for England and Wales shows an increase on last year's figure. In noting this it should be remembered that civilian casualties due to enemy action are taken into account when calculating the death rate.

During the year there was a decrease in the mortality from cancer. Sixty-seven persons died from this disease compared with seventy-three during the previous year.

There is a large increase in the mortality from bronchitis. Eighty-eight deaths were ascribed to this cause as against forty-four during the previous year. Not since 1925 have such a large number of deaths been due to this cause. The severe weather conditions which prevailed

towards the end of 1939 and during 1940 probably bear some relation to this increased mortality. Bronchitis this year replaces cancer as the second most important cause of death.

During the past few years the mortality from heart disease has tended to remain at a comparatively high level. In 1940 one hundred and twenty-three deaths were due to this cause compared with ninety-nine in the previous year. This is the highest number of deaths from heart disease that has been recorded during the past twenty years.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1940

				Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000 of the resident population....15.49
Live Births (a)	{	Legitimate		684	327	357	
		Illegitimate		21	14	7	
	Totals			705	341	364	
Live Births (b)	{	Legitimate		680	325	355	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 48
		Illegitimate		21	14	7	
	Totals			701	339	362	
Stillbirths....	....	....	....	36	16	20
Deaths	667	343	324	Death rate per 1000 of the estimated resi- dent population..14.74

1940 Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.13) 16.65 per 1000.

		Deaths	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births
Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—			
Puerperal Sepsis	....	1	1.345
Other Puerperal Causes		1	1.345
		—	—
		2	2.69
		—	—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	48	27	21
Illegitimate	1	1	—
Totals	49	28	21

Death rates of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1000 live births	....	....	....	....	...	69
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	....					70
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births...						47
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	....	....	....	....	....	67
„ „ Measles (all ages)	....	....	....	....	....	6
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....	....	....	....	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2years of age)	....	....				2

NOTE :—Live Births (a) „ „ „ Infant and Maternal mortalities

 (b) „ „ „ Birth Rates

Comparative Table

BOROUGH OF LEIGH	Per 1000 Estimated Population					Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Cancer	Rate per 1000 Live Births	Per 1000 total live and still births		
Mean of 5 years --- 1935 — 1939	13.95	13.1	0.46	1.38	5.98	5.61	71	
Year 1939	14.58	13.0	0.43	1.58	2.96	2.82	71	
Year 1940	15.49	14.74	0.68	1.48	2.83	2.69	69	
Increase or decrease in 1940 on 5 years average — 1935 — 1939	+1.54	+1.64	+0.22	+0.20	—3.15	—2.92	— 2	
Increase or decrease in 1940 on 1939	+0.91	+1.74	+0.25	—0.10	—0.13	—0.13	— 2	

Causes of Death During 1940.

Cause of Death		Males	Females	Total
1.	Typhoid fever, etc.....	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever.....	—	1	1
3.	Scarlet fever.....	—	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough.....	—	1	1
5.	Diphtheria.....	9	7	16
6.	Respiratory Tuberculosis.....	14	17	31
7.	Other Tuberculosis.....	2	1	3
8.	Syphilis.....	—	—	—
9.	Influenza.....	15	4	19
10.	Measles.....	2	4	6
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio Encephalitis.....	—	—	—
12.	Acute inf. encephalitis.....	1	—	1
13.	Cancer—b. cav. & oesoph (M) uterus (F).....	4	8	12
14.	„ stomach and duodenum.....	7	6	13
15.	„ breast.....	—	5	5
16.	„ other sites	17	20	37
17.	Diabetes.....	3	3	6
18.	Intra-cran. vasc. lesions.....	23	23	46
19.	Heart disease.....	59	64	123
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system	13	12	25
21.	Bronchitis.....	48	40	88
22.	Pneumonia.....	15	19	34
23.	Other respiratory diseases.....	2	2	4
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....	2	1	3
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years).....	2	—	2
26.	Appendicitis.....	—	1	1
27.	Other digestive diseases.....	11	3	14
28.	Nephritis.....	9	13	22
29.	Puerperal & post abortive sepsis.....	—	1	1
30.	Other maternal causes.....	—	1	1
31.	Premature birth.....	5	5	10
32.	Con. Mal. birth inj. Inft, dis.....	10	5	15
33.	Suicide.....	2	2	4
34.	Road traffic accidents.....	5	2	7
35.	Other violent causes.....	15	10	25
36.	All other causes.....	48	43	91
TOTALS		343	324	667

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1940

	Birth-rate per 1,000 total population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 live Births.	
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diph- theria.	Influenza.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
Leigh	15.49	0.79	16.65	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.02	0.35	0.41	2.8	69
England and Wales	14.6	0.55	14.3	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.6	0.32	4.6	55
126 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	16.0	0.64	15.8	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.29	5.9	61
148 Smaller Towns (1931 Adjusted Populations 25,000—50,000)	15.7	0.55	12.8	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.30	4.4	54
London	13.7	0.44	17.8	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.18	5.8	50

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Staff.

Full particulars regarding the Public Health Officers of the Authority are incorporated at the beginning of the report.

Laboratory Facilities.

The bacteriological examination of throat swabs is carried out at the laboratory in Astley Sanatorium.

The table below shows the examinations made for the presence of diphtheria bacilli and the results obtained.

	Positive	Negative	Total
Throat swabs	38	154	192
Nasal swabs	13	37	50

Five widal reactions were also performed at this laboratory during the year.

The Tuberculosis Officer arranges for the bacteriological examination of sputum in connection with the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Water samples are submitted to Manchester University Public Health Laboratory for chemical and bacteriological examination.

The bacteriological examination of milk samples is also carried out at this laboratory.

Ambulance Arrangements.

Four ambulances are provided by the Local Authority for the removal of non-infectious medical, maternity and accident cases. These ambulances are under the control of the Medical Officer of Health.

Infectious cases are removed to the Isolation Hospital at Astley by the ambulances of the Leigh Joint Hospital Board. These are housed at the Isolation Hospital.

Nursing in the Home.

There are three district nurses working in the area. They attend patients at the request of the medical practitioners. They are not available for the nursing of cases of infectious disease and they do not act as midwives or maternity nurses.

The health visitors give assistance in the home nursing of cases of measles, whooping cough and ophthalmia neonatorum.

A special nurse is available for the home nursing of cases of puerperal pyrexia. As a rule, however, such cases are removed to Astley Sanatorium.

At the end of the current year only two midwives were in private practice in the borough.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The arrangements regarding treatment centres and clinics remain the same as in previous years.

Hospitals — Public and Voluntary.

During the year it was decided to accept financial responsibility for abnormal obstetrical cases admitted from the borough to the Hope Hospital, Salford and St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester. The decision was taken in view of the fact that there are no adequate hospital facilities for these cases within the borough.

The Municipal Maternity Home has eighteen beds for maternity cases ; at Leigh Infirmary there are three beds for maternity cases and six beds are available at the Public Assistance Institution, just outside the borough boundry.

The only voluntary hospital in the borough area is the Leigh Infirmary.

The Local Authority contributes to the Manchester and Salford hospitals, which received many patients from the borough.

Midwifery Service.

Four Municipal Midwives are employed by the Corporation. They delivered 303 cases during the year either in the capacity of midwife or maternity nurse. The number of cases dealt with by the municipal midwives during the previous year was 158. It will thus be apparent that there has been a marked increase in the work of the municipal midwifery service and this will in all probability necessitate the employment of another municipal midwife in the near future.

Maternity Service.

There is a decrease in the number of cases admitted to the Municipal Maternity Home. There were 472 admissions compared with 512 during 1939. This decrease is entirely due to the efforts made to prevent overcrowding in the Home. Many patients had to be refused admission because of lack of sufficient accommodation and it is quite evident that the Home is too small for the area it serves.

The following are the statistics for the Home for the year 1940 :—

Patients admitted	....	....	....	472
Live Births	....	....	....	451
Stillbirths	....	....	....	12
Total Births	....	....	....	463
Normal deliveries	....	....	....	378
Instrumental deliveries	....	....	....	78
Complications —				
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	2
Albuminuria	....	....	....	8
Eclampsia..	....	....	....	4
Breech	....	....	....	12
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	....	....	....	4
Post-partum Haemorrhage	....	....	....	1
Twir pregnancy...	....	....	....	2
Epilepsy	....	....	....	1
Hydramnios	....	....	....	1
Transferred before delivery —				
To Hope Hospital, Salford	....	....	....	6
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	....	....	....	1
Transferred after delivery —				
Hope Hospital	....	....	....	1
Leigh Infirmary...	....	....	....	1

Health Visitors.

Five full-time Health Visitors are employed by the Borough.

The Health Visitors made 3709 home visits to infants and pre-school children during the year.

The following is a summary of their work.

Primary Visits	{ under 1 year	592 }	594
	{ over 1 year	2 }	
Revisits	{ under 1 year	1205 }	3115
	{ over 1 year	1910 }	

Child Life Protection.

The Health Visitors undertake the supervision and protection of children under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.

Arrangements for Dental, Orthopaedic, etc. cases.

All the facilities provided for the school children of the Borough are available to pre-school children suffering from dental, orthopaedic and other defects. Dental treatment is available for expectant mothers.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The drainage from a farm in the borough entered a collecting tank. The overflow from this tank made its way into a neighbouring brook and gave rise to a considerable nuisance. The drainage, including the overflow from the collecting tank, is now being connected to a sewer and the work will be completed in 1941.

Closet Accommodation.

Below are set out particulars regarding the closet accommodation in the borough.

Fresh water closets ....	....	....	....	13,187
Waste water closets....	....	....	....	432
Privies (no water supply or sewer available)				57
Pail closets (no water supply or sewer available)	....	....	....	6

During the year 29 waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets.

Public Cleansing.

The arrangements for the collection and disposal of house refuse remain the same as in previous years. The cleansing Superintendent informs me that 14,700 moveable ashbins were emptied on 744,669 occasions.

Four hundred and thirty tons of refuse were dealt with at the destructor and 8,974 tons were delivered to tips in the borough.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

(a) Summary of Inspections.

In connection with Infectious Diseases (a) Primary	....	296
(b) Re-visits	....	49
Slaughter-houses	....	828
Piggeries	....	182
Dairies and Cowsheds	....	317
Milk Shops	....	53
Bakehouses	....	179
Common Lodging-houses	....	12
Vans and Tents	....	67
Offensive Trades	....	15
Factories	....	241
Butchers' Shops	....	243
Schools	....	8
Food premises (including Ice Cream Makers)	....	163
Canal Boats	....	5
Houses inspected :—		
(a) For Nuisances	....	1540
(b) Under Housing Acts (excluding (a) )	....	—
Re-visits (a) For Nuisances	....	2500
,, (b) Under Housing Acts (excluding (a) )	....	—
Visits for other causes	....	705
Interviews	....	1075

(b) Defects or Nuisances found.

Drains and gullies	....	127
Roofs and chimneys	....	229
Eaves and downspouts	....	198
Walls	....	390
Windows and frames	....	250
Doors and frames	....	97
Floors	....	354
Paving, channelling and Yards	....	125
Closets	....	184
Sinks and sink pipes	....	156
Plaster work	....	564
Foodstores	....	—
Ashbins	....	8
Other defects	....	179
Insufficient water supply	....	11

(c) Notices Served.

(a) Informal ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	349
(b) Statutory ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	115

(d) Result.

Number of Defects dealt with ....	....	....	....	....	2872
„ „ „ abated after statutory notice					397
„ „ „ „ „ informal notice					1052

Shops.

During the year 45 inspections were made and one notice was served.

The improvement required was obtained.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

The annual report of the Rat Officer for the year under review shows 281 visits were paid to infested premises and a total of 1,952 rats destroyed. The services of three rat catchers are available to the public, the Council providing each with two dog licences, three ferrets and the requisite netting.

Canal Boats.

The number of boats on the register at the end of the year, which could reasonably be believed to be in use, or available for use was 22.

Four boats were inspected during the year, and there were three infringements of the Canal Boats Acts.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces. (Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power		9	Nil
Factories without mechanical power.....	163		
Other premises	151	13	Nil
	—	Nil	Nil
Total.....	315	22	Nil

2. Defects found.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found	Remed'd	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness.....	10	10	—	—
Want of ventilation.....	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding.....	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances.....	10	10	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:				
Insufficient.....	3	3	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	8	8	—	—
Not separate for sexes..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences.....	—	—	—	—
Total.....	31	31	—	—

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

No. of New Houses erected during the year.

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ..	41
(i) by Local Authority..	Nil
(ii) by other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) by other bodies or persons	41
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i) by Local Authority	Nil
(ii) by other bodies or persons..	Nil

General Remarks.

No representations were made under the Housing Act during the year, but three areas, Warrington Road (No. 3) consisting of 4 houses, Chapel Street (No. 3) consisting of 6 houses and Green Lane (No. 2) of five houses, represented in 1939 were confirmed by the Minister of Health.

Before the inhabitants of those areas were re-housed their furniture was disinfested with hydrogen cyanide gas.

Following complaints of infestation with bugs, eleven houses were also disinfested with hydrogen cyanide gas. The work was done by a firm specialising in this method of disinfestation and the usual precautions were observed.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

During the year, 98 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these 12 were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and in three instances the results obtained were positive.

In one instance Tuberculin Tested milk was found to contain tubercle bacilli, thus illustrating the point that the designation “Tuberculin Tested” does not necessarily signify that the milk so designated is free from tubercle bacilli.

In another instance a sample of milk obtained immediately prior to pasteurisation was found to contain tubercle bacilli ; a sample taken from the same milk soon after pasteurisation was found to be free from tubercle bacilli.

There can be no doubt that efficient pasteurisation is the best means of ensuring a safe milk supply. Milk which has not been pasteurised (even though it is Tuberculin-Tested) should be boiled before use.

The sanitary inspectors paid 317 visits to farms and dairies.

The number of distributors of designated milk is as follows :—

Pasteurised....	....	....	....	....	4
Tuberculin Tested....	....	....	....	....	9
Accredited ....	....	....	....	....	2

The number of cowkeepers on the register at 31st December was 35 and the number of retail purveyors 123.

Adulteration.

The following are details of the samples taken under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

Article							Adulter-			
							Formal	Informal	Genuine	ated
Milk ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	90	—	87	3
Sausages ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	—	4	—
Cheese.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	—	4	—
Cream.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	1	1	—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulter- ated</i>
Dried Milk..	—	1	1	—
Butter..	6	—	6	—
Margarine....	5	—	5	—
Lard	1	—	1	—
Baking Powder..	2	—	2	—
Sweets	2	1	3	—
Self raising flour	2	—	2	—
Jam	1	1	1	1
Coffee	2	—	2	—
Mince meat..	1	—	1	—
Honey Spread....	—	1	1	—
Tea	1	—	1	—
Extract of Cod Liver Oil & Malt....	—	1	1	—
Glauber Salts	—	1	1	—
Tartaric Acid	3	—	3	—
Fruit Cake..	1	—	1	—
Epsom Salts	3	—	3	—
Sulphur & Lime Fruit Tablets	1	—	1	—
Potted Shrimps..	—	1	1	—
Iodine & Black Currant Pastilles....	—	1	1	—
Unfermented Vinegar	—	1	1	—
Vinegar	1	—	—	1
Sauce	—	1	1	—
Syrup..	—	1	1	—
Seidlitz Powder..	—	1	1	—
Bi-carbonate of Soda	—	1	1	—
Zinc Ointment....	—	1	1	—
Apple Juice	—	1	1	—
Nutmeg (Ground)	—	1	1	—
Pepper	—	2	2	—
Dried Eggs	—	1	1	—
Fruit Cordial	1	1	2	—
Ginger Cordial....	1	—	1	—
Ground Almonds	—	1	1	—
Iodine Paint	—	1	1	—
Beef Suet....	1	—	1	—
Black Beer & Raisin Wine	1	—	1	—
Plum Pudding....	1	—	1	—
Whisky	2	—	1	1
Total....	137	23	154	6

No prosecutions were undertaken during the year on the samples submitted.

The average fat content of the samples of milk collected in the borough during the year was 3.77 per cent. The similar figure for solids-not-fat was 8.80 per cent and for total solids 12.57 per cent.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year only 35 children were immunised against diphtheria. Parents are strongly urged to make a fuller use of the facilities for immunisation.

	<i>School</i>	<i>Pre-school</i>
No. of children immunised..	17	18
No. of children schick tested	231	5
No. of children found schick negative	219	5
No. of children found schick positive	12	—

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED												HOSPITAL			
	Total Cases notified	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 and over	Total Deaths	Total Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District
Smallpox....	—	—	2	8	10	15	74	31	16	20	2	—	—	16	176	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	178	—	2	8	10	15	74	31	16	20	2	—	—	16	176	13
Erysipelas	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	10	3	—	13	2
Scarlet Fever....	77	—	1	2	6	1	28	26	8	4	1	—	—	—	55	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	—
Puerperal Pyrexia....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	5	—	—	—	14	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	5	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	101	9	1	6	1	3	8	3	6	13	17	25	9	34	—	—
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	13	—	2	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	5	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1330	46	114	183	183	233	520	34	10	7	—	—	—	10	7	—
Measles	92	5	15	22	16	15	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Any other Disease notified in the District :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1852	69	136	227	217	269	652	98	42	63	31	36	12	58	284	15

Tuberculosis.

It has not been found necessary to enforce the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

New Cases and Mortality During 1940

Age periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
5 „	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	—
10 „	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
15 „	—	4	1	4	—	2	1	1
20 „	2	6	1	—	—	5	—	—
25 „	8	2	1	—	4	3	—	—
35 „	2	3	—	—	1	3	—	1
45 „	2	—	—	—	4	2	1	—
55 „	3	1	—	1	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards..	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Totals	18	17	10	9	16	15	2	2
	35		16		31		4	

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths is 1 in 35.

There were 35 deaths from Tuberculosis and this represents a considerable increase on the previous year and indeed is the highest recorded for the past seven years. Thirty-one deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis and of this number 10 were notified during 1940 and 8 during 1939. 45.7 per cent of the notified deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis died within twelve months of notification.

